



Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT
A PACKET is now Open at this Office for the Reception of Letters to be transmitted to England, by the Ship Bombay Merchant, will be closed on the 14th August 1818 at 4 P. M.
BOMBAY, C. LAW.
His Majesty's Post Office 28th July, 1818. H. M. D. P. M. G.



IN THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale,

Seized by Virtue of Writ of Fieri Facias of FRAMJEE CAWASJEE, AGAINST STEPHEN JOHN CROSS.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, IN THE MARINE YARD, On MONDAY, the 2d day of Augt. next, AT 12 O'CLOCK AT NOON, THE GOOD SHIP CALLED **DUNCAN**, AND NOW LYING IN BOMBAY HARBOUR, WITH ALL STORES COMPLETE, MATHEW BOLES, COMMANDER.
The Condition of Sale will be made known at the time Sale.
BOMBAY, SHEPHERD'S OFFICE, 29th July 1818. G. W. MIGNAN, SHERIFF.

શરીર શેલ*

અખર હથેલી આપીએ શેમ
વારને દીને તારીખ ૩ આગાશ્ટ
આવતા મહીનાની કલાક ૧૨ ને
વખતે મરીનમાં વેચાશે શી
રૂં વાંછાણ ૧ નાંમે ડકન નરણ
ડોલનું નાગરેલું મુખખના આ
રાપર તેનો શાંમાંન શ્રદ્ધા કપતાં
ન ખજલ કમેનદર તે મીલકત
જશતીપ્રીત નંત કરાશની છે તે
શરીરે ટાય માશીને કબજી કીધે
લી છે શ્રી હરાખલ શીકાડર કોર
તની ડીકરીથી ફરોમજ કાવશજ
ની ફરોમાશી આખર — શ્રી મુખ
છની તા ૨૯ જુલાઈ શને ૧૮૧૮

Advertisement.

Asiatic Journal.
THE Asiatic Journal and Monthly Register for British India and its dependencies. Containing Original Communications, Memoirs, History, Antiquities, and Poetry, Review of Publications Debates at the East India House, Pro-

ceedings at the Colleges, Military and Commercial Intelligence, Appointments, Promotions, Resignations, Births, Deaths, and Marriages, Shipping Intelligence, List of Passengers, and Ship Letter Mails, List of Company's Shipping, Notices of Sales, London Markets, Price Currents, Variation of India Exchanges, Company's Securities &c. &c.
London, 31st March, 1818.

A CARD.

A FEW Copies of the above Work for the month of October 1817, to 31st March 1818: Inclusive, just received per Ship Bombay Merchant, from London, may be had on application at Messrs. ANDERSON and Co's Office, at 2 Rupees per Copy.
Messrs. A. & Co. have the pleasure to inform the Public, at this Presidency and Subordinate Stations, that as their Correspondents will continue to send the regular Numbers by every Ship leaving England, such Person as may be willing to become Subscribers to this interesting Work, will be pleased to send in their names to Messrs. A. & Co.
Price to Subscribers . 18 Rs. per Annum, To non Subscribers . 24 Ditto.
Bombay, 22d July, 1818



Sales by Auction

This present Wednesday, the 29th Inst. TWENTY FOUR HOGSHEADS OF

Morton's and Abbot's

PALE ALE,

will be Sold without reserve, AT

Loughlin's

AUCTION ROOMS,

ON ACCOUNT OF THE SHIPPERS.

Bombay, 29th July, 1818.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

AN Excellent Bengal Buggy, and Arab Horse, with new Europe Harness complete, for Sale, apply to D. CAWASJEE MONACKJEE'S Shop, opposite to the Armenian Church.
Bombay, 29th July, 1818.

W. PARRY & Co.
ARCHITECTS, COACH AND HARNESS MAKERS &c.

BEG to inform the Public that they are carrying on the above business in all its branches, and that they will undertake the construction of all description of Carriages, Buggies, Howdahs, and Palanquins.

And they respectfully request those Gentlemen, who may favor them with their commands, will be pleased to address by note, as they regret having incurred the displeasure of several Gentlemen in consequence of some persons having erroneously stated that PARRY and Co. would not undertake repairs; they beg to add that repairs of every description will be undertaken and completed with neatness, strength and dispatch, on most reasonable terms.

They have on their premises, for sale, from COLLINS and Co. at Calcutta, Shigrampoes and Buggies, with or without Harness; also, of their own construction, a new, elegant, light and strong Carriage, and Buggy, a second hand Chariot, Buggies, Shigrampoes, and a Tilbury with Horse and Harness.

Bombay Green, 26th July 1818.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT
LETTERS of Administration hath been applied for in the GOODS of JAIGOVANDASS, JUGJEEVANDASS, late of Surat Hindoo Merchant deceased, by GOOLABVOW widow of the said deceased, to which a Caveat has been entered on behalf of RUDDEY COONVER by her Attorney JEVER JETTA. All Persons are hereby apprized thereof, in order, that no Person standing indebted to the ESTATE of the said JAIGOVANDASS JUGJEEVANDASS (who traded under the name and Firm of JUGJEEVANDASS ANOOPROY), do pay any sum or sums of Money to the said JEVER JETTA, until it has been ascertained who is entitled to administer to the said Estate, and if any Person or Persons, after this notice, should think proper to advance any sum or sums of Money upon Security of the Property of the said deceased, they will do the same at their own risk.

The mark O of GOOLABVOW, widow of JAIGOVANDASS JUGJEEVANDASS, deceased.
BOMBAY, 29th JULY, 1818.

જાહેર ખખર*

ખખર ફીમાંથી આપીએ શેમ
વકીલાતને વાશતે મરજી કીધી
છે મરનાર જોગેવંદાશ જગજી
વંદાશની આદિ નાંમે ગોલા
ખ વકુલે મરનાર જોગેવંદાશ જ
ગજીવંદાશ રેજનારો શ્રુતનો
દીનકુ વેપારીના જશટેટમાં તેજ
પર રહેજી મરની તરખી તેનાં વ
કીલ જવેર જેઠાઈ રખતનું કે
વીટ જનટર કીધું છે તેવાશતે શ
રવે લોકોને જાહેર થાઈને જેઠો
જ દેવાદાર જેઠો જોગેવંદાશ જ
ગજીવંદાશનાં જશટેટમાં જે તે
ધણી વેપાર કરતો હતો પરીગ
જગજીવંદાશ અનુપરાદિને તા
મથી તે દેવાદારો જવેર જેઠાને મર
નારનાં જશટેટમાં નાંખ્યાં આપેન
હી જાજીયી રેજે જશટેટની વકી
લાત ક્રોણને પોચે મગાર છે ખ
ખર ઉપર ક્રોણનાં ખાપશેતો
તેનો જોખમ તે ધણીને માંથે વ
લી મગાર ક્રોણ મરનાર જશટેટ
ધરેલોશખીને રૂં આપશેતો તેનો
જોખમ ખીને ધણીને માંથે*

તા ૨૯ મી જુલાઈ ૧૮૧૮
નીશાની ગોલાખવકુ મરના

ર.જોગેવંદાશ જગજીવંદાશની
ધણીમાંથી*

FREIGHT
To Madras and Calcutta,
WILL SAIL SOON
THE FAST SAILING GRAB SHIP
ASIA FELIX,
AND WILL RECEIVE FREIGHT
FOR THE ABOVE PORTS,
BY APPLYING AT THE OFFICE OF
SIR ROGER D'FARIA'S.
Bombay 25th July 1818.

નોલ શ્રી મરજી નથા કલકત્તાનો

શારો ચાલનારો ગોરાખ નાં
મે આશી આપેલી કશ છે ગોરાખ
વેલો ઉપરશે છે ઉપર લખેલા
ખંદરનો નોલનો માલ લેશે તે
શર રાજર દે પ્રીમાની ફાપીશ
માં ક્રોણથી ઉપર લખેલા ખંદ
રનો નોલ લેશે *

તારીખ ૨૯ મી જુલાઈ ૧૮૧૮

FOR
FREIGHT OR PASSENGERS
TO THE
MALABAR COAST, COLUMBO,
POINT DE GALE, TRINCO-
MALLE, MADRAS, AND
CALCUTTA,
(If not disposed of by private Contract)
THE GOOD BRIG



INDUSTRY, COPPER BOTTOMED

And in good Order,
WILL Sail on or before the 20th of August next ensuing, and will be ready to receive FREIGHT by giving 24 Hours Notice.
For further Particulars please to apply at the Office of Messrs. ANDERSON and CO.

Bombay, 29th July, 1818.

નોર તા ઉતાર લેશે*

મલખાર કુશાના તા કલમખા
તા ગાલીશોલોન તા નરીનકામા
લી તા મધરાજ તા કલકત્તા શ્ર
ચી* અને છે વાંછાણ શ્રી મુખખ
જમથે વેચવા કાડેલું છે તે કદાચ
નહી વેચાશેતો જાહેર થાઈને જેઠો
નાં મજનડેશતરીએ ડોલી ખોટ*
ખને છે ખોટને તાખાની ફરાર કી
ધેલી છે ખને શરવે શાંમાંન પુરો
તા શારો છે છે વાંછાણ તારીખ
૨૦ મી આગાશ્ટે ઉપાડશે ખને
જેશખશને નોલ ચડાવું હોઈને છે

ક.દાડો.મગા.જી.મં.વીને.ખ
પરમાપે.મને.દવોરે.ખી.જી.કા
ઇ.પુછવું.ફોદિને.ફરશનની.મ.મ
શીશમાં.પુછેમાથી.માલુમ.પડશે*
૧૧ ૦ ૨ ૪ મી. જુલાઈ ૧૮૧૮



Ferrar and Eduljee,

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
Tomorrow Thursday, the 30th Instant,
At their Rooms,

THE Wearing Apparel, Camp
Equipage, and other Effects of an
Officer deceased, consisting of an Elegant
Double Barrel Gun, by Joseph Manton,
with every modern improvement, a com-
plete Case of Fishing Tackle, a pair of
Fistols, Swords, a quantity of Plate, an
excellent Two Poled Tent, lined with
Chintz, &c. &c. &c.

Likewise at 12 o'clock a Beautiful
Bay Mare, 4 years old, an Arab Colt,
and another Saddle Horse, 4 Fine Cam-
els, with Packs, 2 Bullocks and 4 Dogs
of English Breed.

Ferrar and Eduljee,

WILL TELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Monday next, the 3d August,
SUNDRY ARTICLES

Of Household Furniture

A QUANTITY of Wine in Bottles,
4 Excellent Camp Cases with a
quantity of Plate fitted to them, which
will be sold together or separate.
Bombay, 29th July, 1818.

Passage to England
THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIP



FAIRLIE,

OF 750 TONS,
AND TEAK BUILT,

Thomas E. Ward Esq.

COMMANDER.

IS expected to arrive here from Cal-
cutta in the month of November, or
December next, and having accommoda-
tions of a very superior description, will
afford to families and others, a most eli-
gible opportunity of proceeding to Eng-
land. Persons desirous of treating for
passage by her, may learn particulars by
applying at the Office of Messrs. FOR-
BES and CO. where a plan of her accom-
modations may be seen.

Bombay 29th July, 1818.

Passage to Europe

THE NEW SHIP

DIANA,

OF 550 TONS REGISTER,

HAVING excellent accommodations
for families, & single Passengers,
will sail about the latter end of August,
for particulars apply to Captain WIL-
LIAMS, in MEADOWS STREET.

Bombay, 29th July, 1818.

ADMINISTRATION TO ESTATES.
FOR MARCH AND APRIL 1818.

Lieutenant Conally Robert Macausland, to
Boyce Kempt, and Co.
Reverend John Rawlins, to Mr. Richard
Woodhouse, the Registrar, for the time being,
Lieutenant James Boyne, of the 3d Regiment
of Madras Light Cavalry to Mr. Richard Wood-
house, Captain John Read, of the Ship Anna, to
Remington Crawford, and Co. Cornet George
Garrard, of the Madras invalid Establishment,
to Mr. Richard Woodhouse, Colonel James
Urquhart, to William Shotton, Esq. sole Execu-
tor, Captain Thomas Anderson, to Mr. Richard
Woodhouse.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 29th July, 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15th JULY, 1818.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council
is pleased to grant a furlough to sea on sick
certificate, to Assistant Surgeon Gordon, for four
months from the date of his embarkation.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 20th JULY 1818.

The following appointment and promotion are
ordered to take place.

Medical Establishment.

Surgeon Thomas Tod Mardon, to be Superintend-
ing Surgeon, vice Philipps, Date of appointment
and rank 4th July 1818.

Promotion.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Thomas Marshall, to be
full Surgeon, vice Carnegie, deceased, do. do. do.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st JULY 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council
is pleased to appoint Mr. Walter Scott, to the Me-
dical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruiser
Benares, in succession to Mr. Mitchell; and Sub
Assistant Surgeon Bly to do duty on board the
Hon'ble Company's Cruiser Vestal, until further
orders.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble
the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

CALCUTTA APPOINTMENTS.

JUNE 19, 1818.

Mr. John Wanchope, Agent to the Government
General in Bundelcund and Saugor.

Mr. Thomas Herbot Maddock, First Assistant
to the Agent.

Territorial Department, the 19th June, 1818.

Mr. J. Baizer, Collector of Bangalore.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

JUNE 19, 1818.

Mr. C. W. Steer, Judge and Magistrate of Dacca
Jalapore.

JUNE 23, 1818.

Mr. Norman MacLeod, Judge and Magistrate
of Bundelcund.

Mr. W. Lowther, Judge and Magistrate of Run-
gore.

Mr. R. H. Scott, Regiment of the Zillah Court
of Jaunpore.

Mr. C. W. Smith, additional Register of the
Zillah Court of Etawah.

Mr. F. Millet, Register of the Zillah Court of
Shahabad.

Mr. R. F. Grindale, Judge and Magistrate of
Scharunpore.

Mr. W. A. Chalmer, Register of the Zillah Court
of Scharunpore.

Mr. J. S. Boldero, ditto ditto Moradabad.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

JUNE 23, 1818.

Mr. J. W. Paxton, Collector of Government Cus-
toms and Town Duties at Moorshedabad.

Mr. Thomas Packenham, Collector of Shahjehan-
pore.

Mr. E. R. Barwell, Collector of Mymensing.

Mr. A. Revely, 1st Deputy to the Opium Agent at
Behar.

Mr. G. R. B. Berney, Superintendent of Midland
Chokies.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-
PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, June 16, 1818.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is
pleased to authorize Officers when proceeding on
leave of absence from the Upper Provinces to the Pre-
sidency to receive from the Deputy Paymasters at the
different Stations they may pass, the amount of arrears
which may, at the time of their arrival be actually due
to them.

The Deputy paymasters will, of course, certify on
the Pay Certificates of such Officers as may receive ar-
rears under the present Regulations, the amount of the
allowances which may be disbursed to them.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is
pleased to make the following appointments.

Mr. Robert Collis to be Ensign in the Rainghor
Battalion, with local and temporary rank.

Mr. William Hogg, Assistant Surgeon, is removed
from the Civil Station of Jaunpore, and appointed to
Hugli.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Welsh is appointed to the
Civil Station of Jaunpore.

Fort William, June 20, 1818.

The period having arrived for the Biennial Relief
of the European Artillery in the Upper Provinces,
the Acting Commander of Artillery will be pleased to
issue the necessary orders for carrying that measure
into effect, in conformity to the instructions which he
may receive from His Excellency the Commander, in
Chief.

The details will as usual, proceed by water.

Fort William, June 28, 1818.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is
pleased to authorize two additional Companies of in-
dependent Golandauze, of the same strength as the
present Companies, to be immediately raised for the
service of the Islands and Lower Provinces.

The Acting Commandant of Artillery will adopt
the necessary measures for carrying this arrangement
into effect.

JOHN CRAIGIE.

Offg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept

MADRAS.

Fort St. George, 16th June 1818.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is
pleased to make the following promotions.

Engineers.

Senior Ensign Alexander Ross to be Lieutenant,
from the 30th May 1818, vice Nattes killed in action.

Artillery.

Captain Lieutenant W. M. Burton to be Captain
of a Company, Lieutenant John Maxwell to be
Captain Lieutenant, and Senior Lieutenant Fire-
worker T. Biddle to be Lieutenant, from the 21st
May 1818, in succession to Goreham deceased.

Lieutenant Colonel Hodgson of the 2d Battalion
9th Regiment N. I. has leave of absence to the
Presidency for three months, on Route to join his
Corps.

Lieutenant Hadaway of the 12th Regiment N. I.
is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion.

Head Quarters of the Army: Camp at Vellore, 21st
June 1818.

The Review of the Troops in Garrison this morn-
ing afforded His Excellency The Commander in Chief

an opportunity of witnessing the Military appear-
ance of His Majesty's 46th Regiment of Foot, and
the Inspection of that Corps has confirmed His Ex-
cellency's opinion of its effectiveness and good order
in every particular.—The Military appearance of
the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment, and the excellent
state of its equipment, are also highly creditable;
and The Commander in Chief cannot notice the ex-
cellent state of the Troops in this Garrison without
offering his acknowledgements to Colonels Hall,
Molle, and Lieutenant Colonel Podmore.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Major J. D. Greenhill, 2d 17th M.
Regiment from Deccan,

Lieutenant MacDonell, 56th Regiment attached to
H. M. Nizam's Troops, from Deccan,

B. Philipps, Esq. 2d Member Military Board, from
Seroor.

Captain H. W. Jacob, H. M. 65th Regiment from
Seroor.

DEPARTURES.—Captain G. A. Knight 2d 4th Regt.
at Nawanganhur.

Captain De Lamotte, Pioneer to Concan.

Captain M. Sopitt, 9th Regiment to Paulee.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—July 21st Ship Surat Castle Free Tra-
der, Captain J. Walker, from England, and Ceylon,

Passenger by Surat Castle.

Rev Mr. Jeffreys, Mrs. Jeffreys, Lieutenant Keith,
Mr. Walter's, Miss Moore.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Diana, Captain Williams for Liverpool.

Snow Bridge, Captain May, for ditto.

Ship Bombay Castle, Captain Mann, for
ditto.

Ship Ann, Captain Reynolds, for London.

Ship Bombay Merchant, Captain Clarkson,
for ditto.

Ship Ku sorovie, Captain Waddington, for
Bussorah.

Ship Malabar, Captain Longland, for ditto.

Futtah Alvadood, Captain Richardson, for
Eastward and Suma.

Snow Mamoodie, Captain Hening, for ditto.

French.—Ship L' Achille, Captain Musse for Mar-
seilles.

Brig L'Heurense Eugenie, Captain Eyriaud,
for Bordeaux.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Benares, Prince of Wales,
Times, Sylph,
Ariel, Psyche,

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Asia Felix, Duncan,
Cambrian, Samarang,
Diana, Upton Castle,
Kosrovie, Minerva Grab Snow,
Bombay Castle, Malabar,
Dudalay.

Futtah Alvadood Grab, Jane Brig,

FREE TRADERS.

Ann, Bombay Merchant,
Bridget, Wellington,

BENGAL.

Almoody, Industry Brig,

SURAT.

Mamoodie Grab Snow,

FRENCH.

L'Achille, L'Heurense Eugenie,

ISLE OF FRANCE.

Fanny Brig,

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June 24, ship Friendship, Wise, from Batavia 13th

April, Manilla 18th May, and Penang 1st June.

26, ship Euphrates, Mearing, from Bussorah 29th

April, and Bombay 4th June.

27, ship Per everance, Brown, from Madras 10th

June.

Ship Wanstead, Young, from London 8th January,

Portsmouth 5th Feb, and Madras 19th June.

American brig Washington, Abbott, from Boston

20th Nov. Batavia 6th May, and Sumatra 9th June.

Ship Blucher, Pearson, from Liverpool 10th Feb.

and Cork 22d ditto.

Ship Richard, McClune, from Liverpool 29th Nov.

Rio Plata 7th March, and Madras 19th June.

American brig Stephen, Smith, from New-Port 16th

Feb. and Isle of France 30th May.

American ship Dorothea, Harman, from Marseilles

1st March.

DEPARTURES.

June 25, ship Syren, McDonnell, for China.

26, brig Tweed, Spiers, for ditto.

27, American ship Oscar, Hart, for Boston.

28th, brig Dolphin, Cowcher, for the Mauritius.

American ship Aurora, Boit, for Boston.

American ship Endeavour, Shillaber, jun. for ditto.

Vessels remaining at the following Stations,

June 29, 1818.

Diamond Harbour—Fort William; Larkins, gone

down to the New Anchorage; Asia; American ship

Canton. Brig Tweed, passed down.

Kedgerie—Dorah, gone down; Eugenia, passed

down.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 4th, H. M. Ship Minden, Captain

W. Patterson.—do H. C. Ship Marchioness of Ely,

Captain B. Kay, from London 27th March.—do Ship

George the Third, Captain W. Fisher, from London 5th

Feb. and Port Louis 9th June.—do Ship Argo, Cap-

tain Humphreys from Padang 6th June.—5th, Ship
Nathershaw, Nacoda Shaik Culphan, from Muscat
14th June.—7th, Ship Vittoria, Captain Dodman, from
London 21st December and Teneriffe 2d January.—
8th, Brig Cader Bux, Captain Goring, from Cudda-
lore 7th July.—9th, Ship Eliza, Captain C. Cornish,
from Covelong 7th July.—do H. C. Ship Prince
Regent, Captain Harris, from London 31st March.

DEPARTURES.—July 5th, Brig Experiment, Cap-
tain Gopford for Masulipatam, Coringa and Vizaga-
patam.—ditto, H. M. Ship Minden, on a Cruise.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

Yesterday Morning By the Rev. Nicholas Wade,
A. M. Senior Minister of Saint Thomas's Church,
John Stokes, Esquire of the Madras Civil Service, to
Miss Jane Proude, of Tannah.

DEATHS.

At Colaba, on the 20th instant Richard Henry, In-
fant Son of Lieutenant Grubb, of the Hon'ble Com-
pany's Marine, Aged 4 months.

At Mazagon, on the 25th instant John Frederick,
Infant Son of Lieutenant Watson, of the Hon'ble Com-
pany's Marine, Aged 3 months.

Late last night, at the House of Major General
Baillie, at Love Grove, Captain Massey, of the Hon'ble
Company's Military Service, on the Madras Establish-
ment.

At Bycalla, early on the Morning of Sunday the
26th instant James Jeakes, Infant Son of Captain
Morgan of the Hon'ble Company's Marine, Aged 1
year and 8 months.

28th Is the Fort, Henry, Son of Major Eldridge,
of the H. C. Regiment of European Infantry, Aged 2
years and 10 months.

BENGAL.

MARRIED.

On the 30th ultimo, by the Reverend Dr. Bryce,
Captain THOMAS ROEBUCK, of the Madras Military
Establishment, and Examiner in the College of Fort
William, to Miss MATILDA GIBSON.

On the 21st ultimo, Mr. John Compton, to Mrs. E.
Dumbieton, of Howrah.

At Berhampur, on the 27th ultimo by the Revd.
John Paget Hastings, Cornet John Angelo, 3d Regi-
ment Native, Cavalry, to Miss Louisa Neate, fourth
Daughter of the late Major Richard Neate, of His Ma-
jesty's 57th Regiment of Foot.

At Penang, on the 30th of May, John Anderson,
Esq. Penang Civil Service, to Mary Allison, second
Daughter of James Carnegie, Esq. Merchant.

At Gourockpore, on the 18th ultimo, at the house
of M. Ricketts, Esq. Montague Ainslie, Esq. Hon-
orable Company's civil Service, to Miss Sophia
Ricketts, eldest Daughter of the late George Poyntz
Ricketts, Esq.

BIRTHS.

On the 26th ultimo, Mrs. Studd, of a Daughter.

On the 23d ultimo, Mrs. Mahon, Widow of the late
Captain Mahon, of the Madras Pack, of a Son.

On the 26th ultimo, Mr. S. D'Auselmo, of a Son.

On the 26th ultimo, Mrs. Anthony Lackertsen, of
a Son.

At Benares, on the 20th, ultimo, the Lady of J.
Sturmer, Esq. of a Son.

At Chunar, on the 22d ultimo, the Wife of Mr. V.
W. Hurly, Apothecary, of a Son.

Yesterday morning, the Lady of Peter Mendes,
Esq. of a Son.

On Thursday last, the Lady of Captain Landale, of
the ship Jessy, of a Daughter.

At Benares, on the 12th ultimo, the Lady of Wil-
liam Cowell, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 27th ultimo, Captain Roquet, an old Portu-
guese Commander, long resident in Calcutta; a man
of the strictest integrity, and very much respected.

On the same day, Captain William Rutter, late
Commander of the Ship Diana.

therefore very wisely lay them together. Shall we be applauded for the first act and derided for the second? Why then do our honorable club ridiculed and vilified for the dulness of its members? Are not our endeavors to accomplish in conjunction, what no individual would attempt in seclusion, more justly deserving of applause and commendation? And do not our very heaviness and hebetude justify the compact into which we have entered. Having thus justified an institution, which proposes for its objects, the civilization and consequent felicitization of every descendant of Adam, I proceed to communicate a singular discussion of a much controverted subject, as delivered by our President, at our last weekly meeting, first Sir, it may be proper to acquaint you, that as our association was formed for mutual instruction, in order to a subsequent circumfusion of knowledge and happiness, no persons disorderly, indolent or malevolent, are admitted as members; and also that for the prevention of unnecessary consumption of time so important, it is enacted that each shall, in rotation, consider a subject in private, and deliver it immediately on entering the club room. wine &c. is never permitted till the hour of ten: all therefore that attend prior to that hour, may be presumed to be allured by a love of information. We have other rules, which, as we strictly observe them, need not fear publication at some future period I may transcribe them for your inspection. But to proceed. Scarcely were we seated on Saturday evening when our President addressed us in the following manner. "Gentlemen," I perceive with delight, a number of auditors. I am assured by this circumstance, of our growing celebrity. By the excellent rules which we have established, by the rigid observance, which we pay to them, by the unabated ardour, with which we have prosecuted our studies, and by the wonderful success with which we have been rewarded, we have removed every objection to the institution, and have shewn with what facility, the energy of an individual, may combat and conquer the indolence of a host. On consulting our book of subjects I found with satisfaction, that almost the whole had attached to them, the mark, which denotes consideration and discussion: I experienced however a momentary uneasiness at the consequent limitation of my choice, and at the probable exhaustion of those topics, on which I presumed I might be able to exercise my judgment. My apprehensions were just, but compelled by our law, which, though it requires from no one, the performance of impossibilities, yet enjoins and enforces from every individual, a vigorous exertion of the talents he possesses, and prohibits, by penalties most rigorous, the application of the term impossible to things unattempted, I submitted to my lot and selected for deliberation, the subject, on which I have the honor of now offering you, my sentiments. This apology will be sufficient to secure to my production, forbearance of censure. The subject is, Duelling. First I shall state the arguments commonly alleged in justification of this practice. Secondly, I shall endeavor to refute these arguments to shew them clearly to be founded either in Folly or Depravity. 3rdly I shall enumerate the evils invariably consequent on the adoption of such means of deciding disagreements, and lastly I shall propose to your consideration, a plan, for the preservation of peace to men of peaceable dispositions, for the abolition of the eminence and authority usurped by good shots, and good swordsmen, and for the obtaining of rational and adequate satisfaction for every species and measure of injury and insult. The arguments adduced in favor of Duelling are.

1st. The inconveniences of singularity, & the expediency of conforming to the practice of our neighbours, small is the portion of happiness and quiet allotted to him who lives in the world, and courts not its fashion. Man was intended and fitted for society, society is maintained by union of sentiment and conjunction of effort: he therefore, that thinks and acts differently from those around him, defeats the purpose of his creator, and merits the abhorrence of every reasonable creature.

2d. The desire of avoiding the imputation of cowardice, he, who overlooks an affront, or having offered one, atones not in the method established, is covered

with opprobrium and debarred further intimacy with any of his acquaintance.

3d. The desire of preserving ourselves from poverty, and from the evils and miseries con-comitant. If, being in the Army, we sustain an affront and challenge not; or if we have proffered to us, a challenge, and accept it not, we are deemed unworthy of our commissions, and a pretext is sought and soon found for depriving us of them. We have then to court fortune a fresh, to renew our toils for the means of subsistence, to eradicate habits inveterate, to dis sever associations, of extensive duration to acquire new arts and new manners, and to procure honorable employment after an expulsion, with ignominy, from the profession of honour. Will not these difficulties justify a resort to such measures as will prevent their existence. Ought we all to possess the meekness of Moses, or the patience of Job, the apathy of a stoic or the resignation of a saint.

4th. The expediency of a mode of chastisement, which summary and severe, may suppress the insolence of bullying cowards, may check the encroachments of titled impertinence, and may render the redress of grievances, of equally easy obtainment, to every individual of the circles of fashion.

5th. The necessity of some distinguishing characteristic of gentlemen, from Plebeians, to imitate the vulgar in their decision of differences, would be egregiously indecorous. To refer our disputes to the arbitrement of the law, would be often impracticable, and unquestionably, when practicable, inconvenient and expensive.

6th. The consistency and perfect compatibility of Duelling with Piety and Religion. In fighting a duel, it is not absolutely necessary to be actuated by fury and an eagerness for blood: we are not required even to fire at our adversary: our pistols may be discharged in the air, by Duelling then we shall preserve our reputation and its attendant advantages, we shall escape the above enumerated evils, the infallible result of non-compliance with the practice. And we shall be guiltless of infringement either of the commandment of our maker or of the institutions of man. We shall neither forfeit the esteem of the world nor relinquish our hopes of the favor of heaven. To the above arguments, we may add that Duelling is incomparably more consonant with the feelings of gentlemen, than the irksome and dilatory procedure of the law. That it precludes the necessity of referring private disagreements to public arbitration, that it gratifies the desire so common, of controul over our actions, and of the liberty of inflicting personally and at discretion, chastisement on offenders, that it is finite, affording satisfaction so ample, as to prevent in the parties even a whisper to appeal, and finally that, as it is a practice so excellent, of effects so beneficial; as it has existed from time without date and among nations without number, as it has therefore had the sanction and support of every generation, from the remotest antiquity, it must infallibly triumph over the reasonings of the feeble and the timorous, and maintain its dominion till the consummation of all things.

I proceed to perform my second engagement. To consider first, the inconveniences of singularity. This is no argument, singularity must, in all matters of importance, be either proper or improper. If proper, it will be absurd and impious to set in array against it, its wiles or inconveniences, for no man of reason will admit that the necessity of encountering difficulties and dangers, is an adequate dissuasive from the observance of propriety. The miseries of penury will never be thought justificatory of fraud, robbery and murder. If improper, it must be so, because the action, in a new conformity to which it consists, is commendable and fit, and in this case, its impropriety alone is sufficient for its condemnation. In neither case should its inconveniences have weight, now I shall prove that Duelling is an action not commendable and fit, I shall of course at the same time, prove that singularity in refraining from it, is so. Of the sophism regarding the maintenance of society, I believe Gentlemen no exposition will be thought requisite. The second argument is—The desire of avoiding the imputation of cowardice. The desire is blameless, but to what length are we to indulge it? So far as to become a coward in reality? From a base fear of the accusation of

cowardice, are we not cowardly to resign our reason and judgement to the clamours of a giddy and unthinking multitude? Is he a coward, who braves the folly and fury of this phantom the world, who hears without emotion its misapplied censure, and who immovably persists to be the Lord of himself, or he, who pays to it implicit adoration, who crouches to the whim in vogue, and obsequious to its impulse can, at all hours, quarrel and kill, and whom a frown from his Idol, would shrivel into nullity? let us avoid the accusation of cowardice, but not by acting cowardly. does any one applaud Pompey for that submission to the importunity, of his generals, by which he brought subversion to the Republic and death and ignominy on himself? Would any one have applauded Fabius Maximus, had he, stung by the taunts of his enemy, or by the reproaches of his friends consented to descend from the heights, and to rest on the issue of a general battle, the fortunes and existence of the empire of Rome. Let the benefits of life be appreciated justly: the good opinion of the World is advantageous—let it be courted: the liberty of acting agreeably to Reason, is inestimably important—let it be preserved and asserted. When these two advantages become incompatible, let the less he surrendered to the greater—If Judgement be exerted, preference will be easy.—But what criterion of bravery is Duelling. Brave men have abhorred it—cowards have practised it. Marshalls Saxe and Turenne—The great Duke of Conde, and even the GERMAN Arch-Duke Charles have disregarded challenges. Were these men cowards? Were they thought cowards? Would they not have been cowards, had they feared the ridicule of fools and submitted to be led by the nose into folly so flagrant.

The third reason is powerful. Many indeed and heavy will be the misfortunes of him that refuses a challenge. But it amounts only to this, that for the preservation or acquisition of advantages, evil may be committed, that to maintain ourselves in a good situation, we may lie, cheat, and perpetrate every species of iniquity, until this shall be admitted, this argument will afford no support to Duelling.

As it is part of my engagement to propose rational means for the attainment of the desirable ends enumerated in argument the fourth, this argument, does not here require consideration: I shall merely remark that if good ends cannot justify bad means, Duelling would not be justified, could it even be proved to promote the advantages ascribed to it.

The necessity stated in the fifth argument, I admit, and I shall attend to it in the plan which I have engaged to propose in substitution of Duelling.

By the sixth argument most mightily is Duelling supported. It is perfectly consistent with Piety and Religion! But how? By giving our adversary a pistol, and standing, like the painted man in a target, to be shot though the body. Pious indeed and most wonderfully religious. Those who go out with a pre-determination to receive and not return the fire of their opponent, are generally such as imagine themselves aggressors & whose atonement by apology, has been deemed insufficient, (for it is certain that all who aggress and are willing to permit the aggrieved to shoot them with impunity, are willing also to give them the utmost satisfaction conveyable in words.) These Duellists then must necessarily act either from a weak and unworthy compliance with the unappeasable fury of their antagonist, or from an unmanly and highly culpable fear of the scoffings & sneers of inconsiderate blockheads. By either of these motives or by both, they are impelled to throw up the lives entrusted them by their maker, and claimed for their support by their parents and kindred, or by their children and wives. Is it in this that piety and religion consists? Till this argument shall be thought justification of suicide, it will rest unavailing to Duelling. The latter parts of the argument are not even specious; the assertions are glaringly false. We shall inevitably forfeit the favor of heaven if we wantonly and causelessly hazard our lives.

With respect to the cluster of advantages subjoined to the arguments, I shall observe, that the consonancy of a practice with our feelings is no criterion of its propriety: that it is far from desirable, that feuds and dissensions should rest for decision, on the rage or animosity of the parties concerned, much less that they

all, of whatever diversity in nature or degree, should be allowed no adjudgment but by means of the pistol: that the desire, which is gratified by Duelling, is a desire irrational and baneful; that this practice is finite only because Fashion has appointed it to be so: that, of its excellence and beneficialness we have not been offered demonstration: that its existence from time immemorial and prevalence among nations innumerable, are affirmed without evidence and in contradiction to evidence: that if proved they would be proved without consequence; and that whether Duelling will ultimately rise on opposition and grow into estimation, or whether it will sink into desuetude and merited oblivion, must depend on the issue of the combat so perseveringly maintained between reason & Folly, and between sanity and madness I am arrived at my third proposition.

A man, perhaps an only son, fights a duel; he kills his antagonist; he flies from his country; remote from his relatives and friends, distracted by the horrors of an agonizing conscience, he roams a wretched fugitive amongst unsympathising aliens: he is haunted perpetually by forebodings of punishment, & amidst the open the generous and the gay, he lives with suspicion, apprehension and gloom. His parents mean-while, disconsolate and forlorn; deprived of the son, in whom they had centered their hopes, of the stay of their years and increasing infirmity; tortured by the reflection of the atrocity of his guilt; confounded by hearing of a reward for his discovery; agitated and torn by a conflict of passions by a hope of his return & of his becoming again their supporter & cheerer and by a fear of his return and of his atoning, for his crime, by ignominy and death, languish and droop under ills so afflictive and exhausted at length, sink irretrievably into torpid despondence. On a lapse of some years of incessant disquiet and alarm, the miserable outcast, weary of existence and almost wishing for detection, turns to his loved native country, and hieing to the well known mansion, throws himself at the feet of his wretched parents: transient is the gleam on their aged cheeks. He is discovered and seized, convicted & hanged! This consummation of woe precludes lamentation and brings immediate termination to their long endured wretchedness. Need I add to these horrors, the destitution and misery of the wife and the children? Shall I advert to the sufferings of the Father and Mother, of the widow and orphans of the man that was shot? or is it possible to depict adequately, the multiform distress, occasioned by the prevalence of a practice so hellish.

If it be said that every evil which lies within the wide bounds of possibility to issue from Duelling, has here been set down, as its inevitable consequence and that it is unjust to urge, in condemnation of a practice, all the ills and inconveniences, which, however remotely indirectly or adventitiously, may owe their origin to it, unless indeed we can hold reprehensible, that society; which endeavors the recovery of drowned and lightning stricken persons, for having effected the resuscitation of some abandoned & irreclaimable villains, I shall reply, first by denying that, from Duelling proceed no other evils than those enumerated above, and secondly by rejecting the latter inapplicable argument, for, of the results of Duelling collected in my statement not one is remote or adventitious; they are all, in so high a degree, probable, as imperiously to demand consideration as necessary and infallible.

I have now I believe gentlemen, stated every argument, both recommendatory and palliative of a custom, which has acquired such extensive predominance. I have, I hope, fully manifested the futility of these arguments, and Duelling, I have demonstrated to be so hideous an aggravator of human infelicity, as to render the nation in which it is practised, incomparably the most barbarous, brutal and demonical of all that have been discovered on the face of the globe. It remains to evince the perfect practicability of establishing a mode in which, without death or mutilation, mistakes may be explained & differences adjusted; in which the mild and pacific may be freed from molestation, and the truly religious from the staggering alternative of incurring the displeasure of God, or the derision of the world, & which will effectually quash all blusterers and bullies, and present satisfaction to the injured and insulted, without derogating from their dignity of character, and without exposing their

* The President alludes to Captain D. the instructor of the club.

persons to the fire of miscreants. I should premise that my plan is adapted only to gentlemen of the army and that it is merely supplementary of a method of adjudication already in existence. In some corps the officers on certain occasions of confirmed misbehaviour in any individual, assemble to endeavor the reformation of the delinquent, by setting before him the inevitable ill consequences of a persistence in his misconduct: they shew him to what extent their tolerance has been carried and they assure him of its termination on a repetition of the offence, for which they are censuring him. This procedure is commonly successful. This counsel and caution effect a reformation. Whence is derived the right of these Officers to convocate themselves and to issue reprehension and warning to one of their associates? assuredly it results from their existence as a body aggregate; from their possessing, in common, one interest, one concern, one character; from their suffering collectively in reputation and in the benefits attendant, for the vices and misdemeanours of particular persons; from their having, therefore, an *Esprit du corps* a solicitude for concord and cooperation and for every thing tending to promote the general welfare. Can it then be believed that an affront offered to a member of a body thus constituted, is considered as a matter of concernment exclusively to the person affronted—that by a body solicitous for the preservation of harmony and good will amongst its several members, and admitting of neither division of interest nor individuality of feeling, it shall rest unresented and unnoticed? and is it not preposterous that the aggressor, simply by exchanging fire with the person aggrieved, should be supposed to have expiated his offence, and should be retained, among his brother officers, on his former footing of familiarity and friendship? He has made no apology for the insult which he offered: he has given no security that it will not be repeated; he is still the unmannerly ruffian that gave the provocation; and no measures have been taken to diminish his promptitude to rudeness & violence. It is this that we must rectify. Let then trivial disagreements be settled, as hitherto, by mutual and amicable composition: let atrocious improprieties of conduct be investigated as at present, by a General Court Martial: but let all brawls and disturbances, which now summons one to be held, be referred to the judgement of the officers of the corps. Let these ascertain the offender and require from him the appropriate expressions of contrition: let non compliance be punished with exclusion from the mess, and suspension of intimacy: On no account let a man, who has acted ungentlemanly, be continued in the company of gentlemen, until as a gentleman, he shall have re-established his character, by an acknowledgement of error and of becoming compunction; for well should it be remembered that he, who unprovoked assaults the feelings of another, remains from that moment, until the moment of his apology, as thorough a barbarian as any of the desert. —I need not point out the admirable adequacy of the award of this honorable tribunal. It will appear, on examination, to possess every advantage that was promised above, and to be totally free from the defects and deformities of our system of Homicide.

I must state and obviate two possible objections: the 1st It would be highly inconvenient to the officers to assemble on all occasions of private contention.—The second The only compensation prepared for the injured is the requisition of an apology which yet may be given or withheld at option. Would it be less inconvenient then, on all these occasions, to murder or maim? It is said above that the quarrels which are to be referred to the consideration of the officers, are solely those which would otherwise be submitted to the Pistol: The assembly of officers therefore would not then be more frequent than are now the meetings of combatants, I shall add—it would be less frequent for what aggressor would refuse to apologise privately, were he, in that case, under a necessity, either of making in public more humiliating atonement, or of sustaining, an exclusion from all the pleasures of esteem and of brotherly converse.

The second objection proceeds partly from supposition that it is more agreeable and satisfactory to fire at a man, than to receive his apology, and partly from a non-consideration, that the apology, though given or withheld at option, is yet amply secured by the dread of the condition appointed for recusants.

I conclude, Gentlemen, in the hope of your cordial cooperation for the accomplishment of an innovation, so fervently to be desired.

Here Sir, our worthy President finished his speech. We debated on it a full hour, and after an allowable indulgence in the delights of Bacchus, dispersed, each to his home.

I am your humble Servant,
ANDROPHILUS.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 29th JULY, 1818.

Accounts from Kakadoo, near Cannopore, of the 16th of June, mention that a very severe storm, was experienced there on the 15th in the evening, it is described as nearer approaching to the Hurricane in the West Indies, than any thing before witnessed in that quarter. Trees were rooted up, houses blown down, boats wrecked, and many lives lost, we are however most sanguine in hoping that this salutary visitation, will remove, what we have always considered as the primary cause of Cholera, a deranged state of the atmosphere.

The Calcutta papers still teem with discussions concerning the Marine Registry office, nor does it appear probable that they will soon end, that such an establishment could have been formed, without the concurrence of the whole body of ship owners appears to us strange, but such must be the fact, or there would be no field for such discussion.

Madras Journals of the 11th of July, came to hand on Saturday last, they announce the arrival of the Hon'ble Company's Ship Marchioness of Ely on the 4th and the Prince Regent on the 9th having left England on the 31st of March, their European intelligence, is now as late as our own.

The seamen of the Palmer, who were indicted for felony, & piracy, at the last sessions in Calcutta, have been acquitted, and have since been indicted for a misdemeanor.

The Madras sessions, that commenced on the 6th July, were unusual for crime, and we regret to state that no less than nine Europeans were implicated, in the bills, sixteen in number, found by the Grand Jury.

The Minden had arrived at Madras, and sailed again on a cruise.

Accounts from the West coast of Sumatra, state that the nominal price of pepper was about 10 Dollars, but that owing to the number of ships that had resorted there for cargoes, it was very scarce.

In our Gazette of the 13th May, we gave the Protest of the Arch-Deacon of Bath, against the formation of a Church Missionary Society, in that City, in the supplement of to-day will be found, a reply to it, by the Reverend Samuel Wilson.

The Cholera Morbus, is said to have made its appearance at Seroor but not with its usual malignancy. We are however, sorry to state that during the days, of a Jettra, or Fair, held at Punderpoor, the mortality amongst the natives, amounted to more than 2500 persons. Punderpoor is on the bank of the Bheema 86 miles S. E. of Poonah.

It is gratifying to be able to state,

that the country in the neighbourhood of Poonah, already begins to feel the benefit of the change, the agricultural part of the community, will this year, reap what they have sown, without fear of molestation, nay they have the satisfaction of knowing, that they will be protected, and we trust in time that the predatory spirit of the Maratta, will be softened down, and that he will learn to duly appreciate the blessings of peace, and the pleasures of a domestic life.

We understand the Bheels are still very troublesome in Kandeish, the task of civilizing this tribe will we fear be a hard one, they appear, to pride themselves in their independence and like the American savage, laugh, at the refinement, of civilized life.

It appears that the Swallow, whose non appearance has been so much talked of, did not leave Falmouth until the 20th of March, and as she was to touch at Madeira, she is still not much overdue.

The Jane Captain Thomas Maughan, from Calcutta, was towed into Cork, on the 20th March, having been totally dismantled, & made a complete wreck, some days before off the Western Islands.

Mr. Josias Dupre Alexander, of the Madras civil service, has offered himself as a Director, to the court of proprietors of East India stock.

The Hon'ble Company's Ship Dunira, Captain Montgomery Hamilton, for Bengal and China, was at Falmouth on the 23d of March.

The Bill pending in Parliament, for prohibiting the use of climbing boys in the sweeping of Chimnies, has been folloyed up by an address, to the Inhabitants of all places in Great Britain and Ireland, stating the mischief, likely to arise, from the adoption of such a measure.

The affair of Madame Manson, is not yet brought to conclusion. In France murder is always clothed in mystery, and this is the most mysterious, of any in our recollection.

Madame Manson has published her memoirs, explanatory of her conduct with regard to this affair.

We have inserted in another part of our paper, what, was said, at the India house, concerning the charge made by Colonel Wilks in his history of Mysore, against the Commissioners, sent to treat with Tipoo Sultan, in the year 1783, of whom Mr. Huddleston a director is now the only survivor, and he has pledged himself to refute the charge.

The Bombay Castle, Captain George Mann, of this port, will sail on Sunday next, direct for Liverpool, and we are authorized to say that Letters to be forwarded by her will be received at Messrs. J. Leckie and Cos. until 6 o'Clock on Saturday evening.

The Wellington for Liverpool, and the Fanny for the Isle of France, only await a favorable opportunity to proceed on their voyage.

The Calcutta Lottery commenced drawing on the 1st of July, the drawings of the 1st and 2d day have just come to hand but no prizes of more than 125 rupees were drawn.

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The Exchange in this city opened last Monday, when we were glad to observe a very numerous and respectable assembly of the Commercial Community, who were much gratified

with the accommodations and the facilities of business afforded by this new establishment. Consequently the number of gentlemen attending has increased every day, several large valuations have been effected, and a public sale is already advertised to take place next week.

The following has been obligingly handed to us as a correct list of Ships taken up by Government for the conveyance of the Troops from hence to Ceylon:

Officers.	Troops.	Tender.
Fame, Brown,	7	255
General Palmer, O'Brien,	6	226
Mandarine, Ricketts	6	261
Britannia, Snoball,	5	350
Aurora, Ingram,	5	223
Success, Patrick,	3	252
Coromandel, Sartorius,	5	242
Forbes, Ford,	3	253
Ganges, Falconer,	11	284
Marquis Hastings, Pearson,	3	296
Duchess of Argyle, Cathro,	3	286
Moir, Hornblow,	13	161
Lady Nugent, Swanston,	3	253
	73	3357

Madras.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commander in Chief will hold Levees at his Office in the Fort as formerly, on Tuesdays, at 1 o'clock.

J. T. WOOD,

A. D. C.

CHOLTRY PLAIN, July 6, 1818.

We have intelligence from Ceylon of the 27th ultimo. It is gratifying to learn that the health of the Troops is daily improving.

A subscription is in progress at Ceylon, upon the same plan as that begun in England for the purpose of erecting a Public Monument to the memory of her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte.

English Extracts.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Mr. Hume, seeing an honourable ex-director (Mr. Huddleston) in his place, felt it necessary, reluctant as he was to bring individuals before that Court, to call for explanation on a subject that nearly concerned the honour of the Court of Directors. It was known to many within the bar, that a charge of a most serious nature had been made against that gentleman in a work lately published (Col. Wilkes's History of the Mysore), and that charge had been noticed in *The Quarterly Review*.

Mr. Hume was here called to order by the Chairman; and after some discussion, in which Mr. Dixon, Col. Allan, and the Deputy-Chairman took part.

Mr. Huddleston rose, and declared on his honour as a gentleman, that the charges made against him in the work alluded to were most unjust, most odious, and most unfounded. This he pledged himself to prove, and, if necessary, he would verify the statement on oath; although, from the distance of time at which the events took place that were alluded to by Colonel Wilkes, (being not less than 34 years since), he should necessarily have to encounter some difficulty in forming his statement. He declared, if the Proprietors should return him at the ensuing election, and that they should afterwards deem his explanation unsatisfactory, he would that moment resign. (*Hear Hear*).

Mr. Hume conceived, that a week or ten days would be sufficient for the hon. ex-director to draw up his statement, which ought to be submitted to the proprietors before the election.

Mr. Grant conceived it was most unfair to call on a gentleman to answer, in the course of a few days, charges which related to matters that had taken place 34 years ago. There was no evidence to support those charges, and they were met by the direct denial of the hon. Ex-director, a denial backed by a life of unsullied honour. Under these circumstances he hoped the hon. ex-director would appear before the Proprietors in that honourable light to which his services entitled him.

A long discussion then ensued on the (Continued in the third Page of Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED

Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

Wednesday, 29th July, 1818.

By the Rev. DANIEL WILSON, M. A.

considerate, every humane mind. And yet

our own body. The moment seemed inviting. Our immense Indian Empire, our increasing commerce, the reviving piety which seemed to descend from Heathen all around, the example of other religious communities, the warning hand of Divine Providence in the commotions of the European States, the long reproach which had rested on the Church for her remissness in this labour, the comparatively small exertions of the only two societies within her pale which had any concern with missions, the circumstance that not one English clergyman was a Missionary among the Heathen, the hope of making an attempt to evangelise the world, and the possibility of its success—these considerations seemed to propose a new Society. In obedience to the Divine mercy, the Society was formed. Its measures were submitted to the notice of the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London. For the first few years it was chiefly engaged in making inquiries, circulating information, collecting subscriptions

In forming these various associations, the most simple and inoffensive method has been adopted. When the friends of the Society in any considerable neighbourhood, and especially the clergy and more respectable inhabitants, have conceived that there was any fair opening for proposing the Society to the pious and benevolent around them, application has been respectfully made to persons of weight and consideration residing near the place; and if the measure has been received with favour, a meeting has been called, some nobleman or gentleman in the vicinity being requested to preside as chairman, as is customary on similar public occasions. The plan of the Society has then

1. The Archdeacon appears to found his claim of jurisdiction over the meeting on the circumstance of our Missionary Society being a *Church of England Society*. He will not, indeed, allow, what he states to be its pretensions to the title; but he obviously assumes his right of interference on that ground. Now, it is manifest, that the Society never affected or pretended to represent the Church of England; still less to act by any commission or delegation from that venerable authority. It neither is,

* The income of the first year was about \$900.

not ever assumed to be, any other than a voluntary institution, supported by the free contributions of individuals, in conformity with the doctrine and discipline of the Church. No mistake could arise on this head, to any one at all acquainted with its design, or proceedings. All misapprehension was effectually precluded, by the publicity with which the Society has uniformly acted. The title, *The Church Missionary Society*, never meant—it was never intended to mean—a Society supported by the collective authority of the Church of England; but simply a Society conducted by members of that Church, and by members of that Church only. It merely imports that the individuals who compose the Society are attached, not to the Lutheran, or Calvinistic, or Presbyterian, Baptist, or Moravian, or Methodist religious communities, but to the English Establishment; and that it is the Christian religion, as taught by that Establishment, which they wish to diffuse among mankind. For many years, its title was, "The Society for Missions to Africa and the East, conducted by Members of the established Church." When the rise and progress of other Missionary Institutions, and the extending labours of its own, made a shorter and more definite name desirable, *The Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East*, was gradually, and almost imperceptibly, substituted. Thus the familiar title, *The Bartlett's Buildings Society* is sometimes used for the longer and less convenient appellation, *The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, meeting in Bartlett's Buildings*. In short, the Church Missionary Society is a voluntary Association, formed for a lawful object, but not pretending to be established by law—conducted with a due respect to constituted authorities, but preferring no claims, as of right, to their countenance or patronage. In all points which fall within the province of Ecclesiastical enactment, its members conscientiously submit to the canons and usages of the Church; in matters, like those of voluntary charity, which the wisdom of the Church has left, with a thousand others, to the decision of private conscience and feeling, they claim the right of being guided by their own.*

Such being the nature of the Church Missionary Society, and such the object of the Meeting, it is not very easy to discover in what manner the Archdeacon had acquired the jurisdiction which he claimed over it, or what was that official title by which he felt himself warranted to reprove and inveigh against its proceedings. The lawful jurisdiction of an Archdeacon of the Church; the visitatorial authority by which he is empowered to inspect the state of the churches, and "the sufficiency and ability" of the parochial Clergy; the judicial functions by which he takes cognizance of scandalous or notorious immorality—in which respects he is figuratively called *The Bishop's Eye*—all these rights and powers he possesses without dispute. But it is not apparent how any of these, or all of them together, should entitle him "officially" to force his denunciations on such an assembly as has been described—an assembly pretending to no ecclesiastical commission or character—not a meeting of the Clergy in visitation, nor a Chapter of the Canons of a Cathedral—but simply a voluntary Association of benevolent persons met to form a charitable Institution, under the protection of the laws of the land. In this Meeting acted irregularly, it was amenable, not to the Archdeacon of Bath, but to the civil power.

The peculiarity of the case, however, is, that the Meeting was held under the sanction of the civil power; the Guildhall having been expressly granted for the purpose, by the Mayor of the city; and yet it was under such circumstances that the Archdeacon of Bath entered with the avowed purpose of compelling the assembly to hear his vehement censures—thus claiming a right, without any one probable reason, and exercising it in a manner which in fact amounted to a breach of the peace—a proceeding which, had it been peremptorily resisted, he would certainly have had no legal means of enforcing.

2. If the Reverend Speaker thus mistakes the nature of his authority as Archdeacon, it is natural that his other assumptions should be equally erroneous.

The opinion which he seems to entertain, that the proposal of a Missionary Association at Bath went to impose the measure on the Clergy, is altogether destitute of foundation. No such intention was ever entertained. The design was

to give an opportunity to such persons to attend as might be disposed to aid the Society with their subscriptions. The idea of there being any thing irregular in the establishment of such an Association, or any thing uncanonical, because the majority of the Clergy of the neighbourhood were not present, is wholly untenable. The Society appeared as a suppliant; not to claim or impose, but to petition and entreat. No voluntary Society ever received universal support. The friends of the proposed measure never expected to unite every suffrage in its favour, until its spirit and proceedings had become known, and it had outgrown the uncertainty and suspicions which naturally attach to an infant undertaking.

3. The Archdeacon equally mistakes, when he confounds the circumstance of the Clergy declining, or omitting from whatever cause, to join the proposed institution, and their actually disclaiming and protesting against it. He ventured, to issue his protest, not only in his own name, but in that of his Diocesan, the Bishop of Bath and Wells; but by what authority does not appear. Certain it is, that the Bishop of Bath and Wells, in a letter to which his respectable name is affixed by his own hand, and addressed to the Provisional Secretary of the intended Association, though he declines the particular office of Patron, which had been offered to him, does so in terms of courtesy and respect: His Lordship fulminates no protest against the Society, nor does he even hint the slightest disapprobation of it; though he would naturally have done so, if he had thought and felt with the Archdeacon of Bath. Nor does it appear that Mr. Thomas had any better title to include in his protest the names of the clergy of his jurisdiction, than that of his Diocesan. He expressly says, that he had neither directly nor indirectly communicated to any of them his intention of appearing at the meeting. If this disavowal be really what, in fairness, it ought to be, it must imply that he had not communicated to the clergy even his intention of entering an official protest against the Society. With what propriety, then, could he afterward enter, as he does, this very protest in their names? Mr. Thomas is unquestionably called upon, by this apparent inconsistency, to produce his authority for employing the names of his venerable Diocesan, as well as of the vast majority of his clergy. If he received such authority, he can, of course, prove the fact; and, till he does so, the assumption which he makes must be considered as utterly unwarrantable.

4. But the most extraordinary, and really indecorous part of the Archdeacon's denunciations, is that which he ventures to make against the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, who occupied the chair at the meeting.

What interference with ecclesiastical jurisdiction there could be in simply being the chairman at a voluntary meeting of a benevolent society, does not immediately appear, and is unfortunately not explained by the Reverend Professor. Surely it never could occur to any considerate mind, that the yielding to the wish of the friends of the proposed Association, to direct the proceedings of their meeting, was any invasion of episcopal authority. Any other nobleman or gentleman might have been invited to the same brief and harmless duty. Such circumstances take place perpetually, in every city of every diocese of Great Britain, without the slightest offence or umbrage.

The choice fell on the Bishop of Gloucester merely from the natural and high respect entertained for the character and rank of his Lordship. As one of the Vice-Patrons of the Church Missionary Society, he was almost necessarily led to comply with an invitation which related to a proposed branch of the Parent Institution; and especially in the chief city of a diocese in which his Lordship held the distinguished station of Dean.

But, in fact, any one who had heard of the name of the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, of his assiduity in his parochial duties previous to elevation to the Episcopal Bench, as well as in the discharge of his high ecclesiastical functions since that event, of his zeal for the establishment of National Schools, his activity in espousing the cause of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the British and Foreign Bible Society, and his ardour for forwarding the salvation of the Heathen World, would immediately be induced to apply to him for aid on such an occasion as gave rise to the Protest. Undoubtedly it was impossible for a man of his Lordship's principles and character, when he was once requested to take the chair at such a meeting, to decline the task: undoubtedly he could never endure that the proposed Society should in any measure fail of

success, because he refused to give it any aid which it might be in his power to furnish.

But these statements, though more than sufficient to silence the voice of intemperate censure, are rendered unnecessary by the circumstance that his Lordship actually did consult the Bishop of Bath and Wells, previously to his consenting to preach on the subject at Bath. The following short statement under his own hand is to be seen at his Lordship's bookseller's in London, which places the whole question on totally new ground, and makes the indecorum of the Archdeacon's language the more reprehensible:—

"We have authority from the Prelate, who took the chair at the desire of the Meeting of the Friends of the Church Missionary Society at Bath, to declare, that, having previously consulted the Bishop of the diocese upon the subject of preaching for the Society, he had not the slightest reason to suppose that in taking that step, or in attending the meeting, he was acting in a manner disrespectful or displeasing to his Lordship; the introduction of whose name, as protesting against the meeting, is firmly believed by the Prelate above-mentioned to have been entirely unauthorized and unjustifiable.*"

After this statement, it is needless to say, that there was no shadow of interference with the jurisdiction of his venerable brother on the part of the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, even the slightest suspicion of it; which could by possibility have been suggested by an unfriendly and invidious observer, has been precluded by the previous communication between the two prelates. How the Archdeacon could escape the charge of a rash and indefensible accusation against his superior in the Church, I will not attempt to explain.

The question then recurs, What is the authority of this Protest of the Archdeacon of Bath? None whatever. He appears to have had no more right to assume any jurisdiction over this peaceable and lawful meeting of benevolent individuals, for a simple and legitimate object of charity, than he would give had to interrupt an assembly convened for planning a bridge or projecting a hospital: he might, in fact, almost as well have advanced a claim of right to enter the private abode of individuals, in order to regulate the detail of personal beneficence.

The Reverend the Archdeacon, however, forgetful of these obvious principles and assuming a variety of points every one of which turns out to be unfounded, ventured to overstep his lawful authority, and to make a Protest, which loses all its weight the moment the real circumstances of the case are explained;—a fault this, surely, of no common magnitude. Respect, indeed, is always due to measures, however erroneous, if they have been suggested by an honest zeal, and a strong and imperative sense of duty. But when the act to which zeal and duty impel men, is itself that of protesting against intemperate zeal and a mistaken sense of duty in others; when a censor stands up specifically to point out the distinction between a well-informed and an ignorant piety; when such a censor is invested with an office of respectability in the Church, and his denunciations derive weight from his public station; if it is plain that we have a right to expect more than common caution and reserve, a mind well informed on this subject, and arguments sound and prescient to support his assertions. It will not stop to say how totally the Archdeacon has failed in all these respects.

But this is not all. Even if Mr. Thomas had erred in judgment, as to the nature of the proposed Society, and the extent of his jurisdiction, the consequence of the mistake would have been quickly remedied, if he had preserved a right temper in the expression of his sentiments. The intemperate proceeding of forcing himself upon the meeting was little calculated to sustain the just dignity of his character, or to effect the object which he had in view.

* Having seen, together with the statement here given, a letter from the Bishop of Gloucester, in which his Lordship mentions having acquainted the Bishop of Bath and Wells with his intention to attend the meeting, as well as submitted his design of preaching for the Society to his Lordship's decision, I considered that let it be a part of his Lordship's "Statement," or of the "Defence" have been circulated. Some matter is so treated, and his Lordship is "consulted the Bishop of the diocese upon the subject of attending the meeting;" which, that, not conceiving that there was any objection to his attending the meeting, he mentioned to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and he did so.—The argument remains the same. "Statement" lying at Mr. Hatchard's given.

Were there no private opportunities of remonstrating with the leading persons concerned in forming a Church Missionary Society, at Bath? Was it decorous—I had said, was it honourable—to receive the clergyman of his jurisdiction, who waited upon him before the meeting, to solicit his favour for the Society, with a single notice of disapprobation, and then to come forward with an unexpected and rude claim of interference? Was it just to leave the Right Rev. Prelate who was called to the Chair, and the Clergy of the neighbourhood, in total ignorance of the intended Protest? Was it decent to insist on delivering this censure before the Secretary had been allowed even to explain the nature of the proposed Institution?—Above all, was it becoming—and, to use the Archdeacon's phrase, was it canonical—to insult a most amiable and dignified personage in his own presence? Was it decorous for an Archdeacon to arraign a numerous assembly, a Prelate of our Protestant Church? Was contumely a necessary part of an interference, which, as official, should of course have been calm and dispassionate, resting on undisputed authority, and proceeding with dignity? What right had the Archdeacon of Bath to determine, by his mere assertion, what is canonical and what is not; to decide at once, on the supposed conduct of another; to remind, with an air of insult, a Prelate of our Church, that, as Dean of Wells, he owes canonical obedience to his Diocesan, and even to charge him with a contempt of ecclesiastical order? Is this the most natural way to express reverence for the episcopal office? Is this to act as a well-informed member of the Church of England? Is this to conduct himself as an inferior Clergyman ought to do towards his superior in the Church?

I ask these questions the hypotheses, that in point of substance, the Reverend Speaker may have been right. But when we consider that his view of the case appears to have been radically erroneous—when we consider that every one of the data on which he seems to have proceeded was wanting to a conclusion, which all of them together would have failed to authorize—when we recollect also, that the particular occasion of this meeting was to aid in sending the healing doctrine of a Saviour to a dying world; a design calculated of all others to kindle the warmest charity of the Christian's heart—and when we add to this, that the manner and spirit of the address would have disgraced even the cause—then we shall be able to form a just estimate of the conduct of the reverend person on this remarkable occasion. And surely this leads with a force which almost reminds us of the conduct proceeding from the Officials of the Church of Rome and demands of power, can only be rivaled by in her platitude, which the Archdeacon, after having forced his unauthorized way into an assembly with which he had no concern, having been heard from the member of it, and after a lecture with a degree of beginning to the end of his lecture, have exhibited but patience which no audience could have borne. Under the influence of Christian principles, assumes the tone of an injured party; declares he did not calculate on being so insulted by a Church Society; and quits indignantly the meeting without waiting to receive an answer to his appeal, publishes his address in the form of a pamphlet with the least possible delay, and allows it to be placarded in the very streets of the metropolis, and to occupy the columns of the most popular journals of the empire!

But it is time to proceed to the other main branch of the inquiry. The Archdeacon, besides interposing to stop what he conceived to be an illegal measure, brings forward certain reasons to support his cause. He comes down now into the field of argument; and it will be our concern to examine whether his facts and reasoning here, are more correct than we found them to be on the subject of ecclesiastical authority.

1. The Reverend Author states, that the Church Missionary Society was originally unnecessary, because the Incorporated Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts was and is in existence and in action.

Is it possible, then, that an Archdeacon of the Church of England should be ignorant that that venerable and most useful Society directs its labours, in conformity to its charter, to the supply of our foreign plantations, colonies, and factories, with ministers and schoolmasters? Does he not know that it has nothing to do with Missions to Africa and the East, and scarcely any thing with Heathens any where? Was, then, the Church Missionary Society unnecessary?—want, when almost the whole world lay in darkness and the shadow of death, and untold nations implored the compassion of Christians?

The reader is requested to observe, that the Reverend Author is not now advancing any objection against the conduct or spirit of our Society. This is not the topic. He roundly asserts, that the very design was originally unnecessary—the design of enlightening and blessing five hundred millions of our fellow-men, gifted with the same reason, and capable of the same happiness, as ourselves—because a Society for instructing the Christian Settlers and Colonists of British America was in activity! Surely he must have other ideas of Christian charity from those commonly entertained. Is then a Society, which has not a single English clergyman engaged as a Missionary amongst the Heathen, and which collected the last year very little more than 1000l, and this for the use of our fellow-Christians abroad, sufficient to exonerate the members of our church from the duty of establishing other societies for the salvation of the world? Is the Archdeacon, then, prepared to state, that the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was also unnecessary? His language implies, that he is either totally ignorant of the existence of the venerable institution,

* Every voluntary Society in our Church rests in these respects, precisely on the same grounds. No one of them either possesses or is placed under any Ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Nothing can confer such a right, or place an Institution under such jurisdiction, but a direct legislative enactment, to which no Society at present existing in the Church, whether incorporated by charter or not, can lay claim.

On the subject of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta's not espousing the Society's Missions in India, the Reverend the Archdeacon answers his ignorance. It may be proper, then to inform him, that the proceedings of our Society there were entered on long before the establishment of that See ; and that the peculiar delicacy of the Bishop's situation, arising from the prejudices of the European residents against the propagation of Christianity among the natives, has prevented his Lordship from openly recognising, in India, even the Missions of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, on the spot where they had been labouring for so long a period. — In fact, his Lordship, we believe, is appointed to superintend exclusively the missions of the Company. Over the civil and ecclesiastical affairs, officiating in the Episcopal authority, and the tenour of our proceedings, when his Lordship is in the country, the Society has no protection, and the civil and ecclesiastical authorities are not bound to relate to the Society.

Englishmen do not know enough the state of the Heathen world: they do not enough consider the immense obligations which their religious blessings bring with them; or they could not be unmoved, in the degree in which they still are, at the sorrows of mankind. Where is our love to our dying Redeemer, if we remain indifferent to the communication of that grace which He came down from Heaven and expired on the cross to purchase? Where is our most ordinary wisdom, if we neglect the opportunity which the Providence of God affords us, of consecrating our rational greatness to the Divine Glory? Where is our regard to our own Church, if we labour not to plant her more deeply in the affections of our own people, by diffusing her mild and paternal sway over the Heathen lands? Where is our very sense of shame, if we allow other

"The Committee had examined the several payments of a secret nature referred in them for their consideration. The first object being to form a just estimate of the internal state of the country, in which they were guided by the Reports of the General Committee. It appeared that an insurrection had broken out on the night between the 9th and 10th of June at that originated in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and the borders of those counties; that it had been long in contemplation, but that the discovery thereof

had deranged the plans of the conspirators, and frustrated their future views. The partial rising in Huddersfield, and the detention of some of the conspirators, had presented their intentions in respect to open violence, and led to the disappointment of their hopes, and the failure of their enterprise; but the projected revolution was not the less to be apprehended or guarded against. With respect to the persons apprehended in consequence of the measures of Government, 46 were indicted in Derby. On the trials which took place on the 23d, October, 28 were convicted; against 12, who are mostly young men, the Law Officers of the Crown did not proceed; the other 11 absconded from justice. The result of the trials had struck terror into the more violent of the conspirators, and restored quiet. In the course of the autumn a reduction had taken place of provisions, and the means of employment which had been found for many of the unfortunate persons out of employ, had produced, with the cheap price of food, the means of subsistence for their families. The Committee were happy to state their conviction of the truth of the opinion generally divulged of the good disposition and loyalty of the people, brought about by the means just described. At the same time, they had no doubt, that the numbers of the disaffected had been greatly exaggerated by their leaders; but it was impossible to say to what extent the insurrection might have been carried in a population so great as that in which it had broken out, but which was mainly attributable to the opportunity afforded to demagogues of publishing their inflammatory doctrines, to the injury of the property and to the destruction of the lives of the well affected. Under these considerations, the Committee felt themselves justified in agreeing in the necessity of the measures resorted to for the preservation of the peace of the Kingdom; it being the duty of the Magistracy to offer resistance where danger was apparent, and to defeat it in its origin. They hoped, however, that the hour of delusion had passed, and that the leaders of the insurrection had repented of their error. Still, the Committee were of opinion, that it would require all the vigilance of the Government and the Magistracy to preserve public tranquillity; and it was necessary they should continue to lend their aid to repress inflammatory publications which had been pouring forth in all directions throughout the country, and are still in circulation in most of the districts. In the metropolis, it is evident that certain persons were engaged in plans of insurrection, with the ultimate view, in concert with the conspirators in the country, of subverting the Constitution. The Committee are fully sensible of the improvement in the situation of the labouring parts of the country; and that though the insurrection had extended to a considerable distance, yet it had not reached above a certain rank in life, whose condition was now bettered by the changes in the means of subsistence. They saw no reason to apprehend other than that the exertions of the Police would be amply sufficient to prevent any serious disturbance to the public peace. With respect to the persons apprehended and imprisoned, and since discharged, the Committee had examined into the charges upon which they had been apprehended and committed to prison; and they had found that those charges were substantiated by depositions on oath, and that the discretion vested in the Government to apprehend such persons had been temperately and judiciously exercised. Of the 37 persons arrested, 36 had been subsequently discharged at various periods without trial, and one had died in prison; they saw no reason to doubt that in the detention of these prisoners the Government had exercised a sound discretion, due moderation, and the utmost diligence.

Mr. TIERNEY wished to know if the Committee had availed themselves of the power to send for persons, papers, or records; and whether the Noble Lord meant to print the Report.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, it was not his intention to move for taking the Report into consideration; but he would leave it to the Gentleman so to do, or to move for the purpose.

Mr. TIERNEY expressed his astonishment that the Noble Lord should not condescend to answer his question in respect of persons, papers, and records. With respect to the Report, and the printing of it, it was not for him or any of his House. Friends to move for the printing of a document which was purely ministerial B-sides, in truth, it was all jumble of nonsense; and who the author of it was he did not know. (A laugh.)—It seemed to be made up of the Derby trials, and matter out of the old Reports. Why, the Noble Lord might as well have saved the Secret Committee the trouble of inquiry, for if they had taken at once the short-hand writer's report of the trials at Derby, he might have made out as good a Report. But what was the effect of it? Why, merely to whitewash the Administration. The internal state of the country was not in danger, but the internal state of the Administration. He saw no difference in the Report from the Lords', except this, that it was presented four or five days after their Lordships'. If the House would do justice to the Report, they would treat it with the contempt it deserved.

Lord CASTLEREAGH did not think the House would agree with the Right Hon. Gentleman, that the Report was not worthy of being printed.

Mr. BROUGHAM justified the observations of his Right Hon. Friend, and contended, that the use of the Committee was, to satisfy the Public that just grounds were laid for inducing Ministers to have recourse to the measures they had adopted. For his part, he wished the Report might be printed; he had no objection to it, and then the country would see how they had been deceived.

Sr. W. BURROUGHS conceived it was of the utmost consequence to ascertain whether evidence was brought forward *ving voce*. He trusted the Noble Lord would satisfy the House on that point.

Lord FOLKSTONF, referring to some observations which passed during a former debate on this subject, in respect to precedents of Bills of Indemnity, now maintained, after consulting the Statute Book, that no precedent was laid, except in the case of 1801. He challenged the Noble Lord to prove the contrary.

The Report was then laid on table; and subsequently ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, Feb. 27.

The Duke of MONTROSE moved the second reading of the Indemnity Bill, which was opposed by the other side, the Marquis of Lansdowne having moved, as an amendment, that the second reading should be postponed for a fortnight, in order to give time for all the petitions from persons lately imprisoned under the Suspension Act, to be brought up. The amendment, however, was lost.

The House divided, when the numbers stood as follow:—

Contents present, 56; Proxies, 44—100
Not Contents . . . 15; Proxies, 13—33
Majority for the second reading . . . 67.

We understand the Bill was ordered to be committed on Monday.—Adjourned.

Selections.

THE COBBOURG ROSE.

Of fragrant scent and charming hue,
In Britain's royal garden grew
A lovely Rose:
And as he pass'd the enchanting place,
Cobourg the blushing flow'r to grace
His bosom chose.
Still blooming in the royal bound,
The plant remain'd, but fenc'd around
New buds to bear;
Phœbus with genial glory smil'd,
And zephyrs only, sweet and mild,
Wav'd thro' the air.
The Rose did bud;—yet ere the day
Which should its roscate hue display,
By Heaven's command,
Death pass'd that way, in rueful hour,
And sudden nipp'd both bud and flow'r
With icy hand.
For blooming youth, and mental worth,
We drop the pining tear on earth,
But look above.
With eye of hope; for well we know
Death oft removes his flow'rs to grow
In realms of love.
Yes; there's a better world on high,
A garden 'anted in the sky,
For ever fair.
Still CHARLOTTE and her son may reign,
Thro' grace divine; nor death, nor pain,
Can enter there.

HETMAN PLATOFF.

We have not yet received any particulars relating to the precise time, or to the particular disease, which deprived the world of so bright an example of military virtue as the late Hetman Platoff. But we know, from unquestionable authority, that he was in a declining state so early in the last year as September. About that time we are informed from Tehekash, that his Excellency was then far from well. The fatigues of the campaign of the year 1812 began to manifest their effects after the stimulus of martial ardour and that of travelling had subsided; the state of exhaustion was, in proportion, extreme; and he laid himself upon his bed of thickly gathered laurels, to rest, and to find refreshment; but the attempt was vain.—Nature had been overtasked—and he sleeps in death. We must all remember this hero of the Don, pursuing the enemies of his country like "the blast of the desert." We must all remember him in his visit to England, mild of aspect, and gentle in manners—more like the patriarch of his people than the champion of nations. Winged with the energy of youth in its prime vigour. Only a few months have intervened between the death of this venerable Chief of the Cossacks; venerable in years and in honours; and the death of Alexander Prince Sherbatoff, his second in command, a man in the meridian of his days, and of his comprehensive services to Russia, who had also to date the germs of his fatal illness from the victorious field of 1812. These two illustrious warriors had the satisfaction of sharing, side by side, the dangers and glories of that campaign. They have both died victims to its severity, and both will have a tomb in every brave heart, a memorial that must exist when marble monuments are no more. But the reputation of a consummate General was not the only excellence in the character of the Hetman of the Cossacks.—During the investment of the invader's territory by the Allied troops, and their consequent inroads upon the French country, he heard that, near one of the spots destined for pillage might be found the residence of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, late General of the Poles, who lived there in the occupation and seclusion of a peasant.—Platoff dispatched a party of his Cossacks to protect the person and the property of that great man, once the adversary of three invading Sovereigns, but now, even more illustrious in his obscurity and helplessness, than when at the head of his Sarmation troops. Kosciuszko and Platoff met; it was the embrace of two brave hearts, as honest as brave. Such hearts, are well understood in England. When Platoff related the incident to the narrator of this paragraph, it was with more than one tear in his eye; and preci-

ous are the tears which are drawn by the admiration of virtue. He knew how to value Kosciuszko; for he knew that he had not only defended his country against a press of foreign usurpation, but had refused wealth from the late Emperor Paul, and twice rejected the throne of Poland from Napoleon Buonaparté. Rather than receive a pension from the enemy of his country, or be the crowned satellite of any Emperor upon earth, he retired to a small village in France, and led himself on bread and water by the labour of his hands. If this be not honest patriotism, where is it to be found? He, too, is in his grave. Let us, as Christians, hope that he has rejoined the heroes who were his personal friends, if his political enemies, in another and a better world.

EXTRACT FROM A SPEECH.

DELIVERED (WITHOUT RHYME, BUT WITH ALL ITS REASON) BY A NOBLE LORD ON FEB. 27, 1818.
By mildness and justice we've saved this great nation,
And now come to ask for indemnification.
[A laugh, and hear, hear!]
Yet not for ourselves, you behold us as suitors,
But "Gentlemen" (nameless) our fit co-adjutors.
[Nods of assent, and name.]
For Oliver most, that dear much injured creature,
Whose fame is unsullied in every feature.
[Cheers from Ministers.]
Had he or we sinn'd why your hearts might be harden'd,
But as we're all virtue, we hope to be pardon'd.
[Laughter and expressions of doubt.]
No one can doubt this, (undeserving of pity),
Who'll but read our Report, made by our Committee.
[Loud laughter on one side, and shouts of approbation on the other.]
Then, let reason slumber, your feelings courtroll, &
Pray don't, for our Oliver give us a Roland!
[Hear, hear, hear.]

LETTER OF THE LAW.—A girl being tried for stealing a pair of black silk stockings, but it being proved upon evidence that they were two odd ones she was acquitted.

Lord Hamilton, the only son of the late Marquis of Abercorn, died some years ago, leaving an infant son, who is now alive, and who of course succeeds to the estates and honours of his Grandfather. Besides the Scotch estates in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, the Abercorn property in Ireland is very extensive. Lady Hamilton is now married to the Earl of Aberdeen, and is his second wife. Her Ladyship has also had the good fortune to produce a son and heir to that Noble Family.

A gentleman reprimanded his coachman for being so intoxicated as to be incapable of driving him home from the house of a friend with whom he had dined, and who was remarkable for his hospitality, "I beg your honour's pardon," said the coachman, "but if I may be allowed to speak one word, drunk as I was, and to be sure I could not see through a window, 'twas your honour's own fault entirely." "My fault," quoth the master, "how could it be my fault, you fellow?" "Patience, one moment, your honour," returned the coachman, "and I will explain every thing.—You must know your honour, 'tis the custom at Squire Jollyman's, for every male servant from another house, to go into the cellar with the butler, and to drink as many tumblers of stingo as he has got buttons upon his coat and waistcoat. Your honour knows how rich and full you ordered my last suit; however I'll be bound hereafter to drive home your honour in as good style as my Lord Mayor from Squire Jollyman's, or squire any body's, provided my next livery be made single breasted.

The great Duke of Marlborough, having noticed the gallant conduct of a young officer in an engagement in Flanders, sent him to England with some dispatches, and presented him to the Duchess, recommending her to procure a superior officer for her army. Her Grace, however, being informed of it, by a thousand young ladies, who were waiting on her, she refused to do so.

by the Duchess.—The Duke laughingly said, "well, I thought it would be so; you however, do better another time," and again sent him with a thousand pounds, sent him again to England. The last expedition proved a successful one.

For England,

TO TOUCH AT THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

The fast sailing

Ship Ann, Captain Reynolds,

late of the Honorable Companies Service.

WILL sail positively on the 4th of August, has room for two or three Passengers. For particulars apply to Capt. REYNOLDS, in Forbes Street. Bombay, 29th July 1818.

BOMBAY. PRICE CURRENT.

		R. S. D.
Cotton Ahmoed,	per Surat Candy	220 0 0
Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds	240 0 0
Ditto Kutch fine,	or 7 Cwt.	190 0 0
Ditto Bownaghur,	1 sort,	180 0 0
Ditto Toomil,		200 0 0
Rice unboiled 1 sort,	per Bag	9 2 0
Ditto Moongey,	do. do.	6 0 0
Sugar Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	32 0 0
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	29 0 0
Ditto Batavia in Can-	per Maund of 4½	6 2 0
nister,	seers 1 sort,	
Ditto China in	per Surat Maund	6 2 0
Chest,	of 41 seers	
Sugar Candy Chinchu,	per Surat Maund	12 0 0
	of 43½ seers	
Ditto do. Canton,	do. do.	9 2 0
Ditto do. 3 do.	do. do.	8 3 0
Raw Silk Nankien,	per pukka seer	14 0 0
Raw Silk Canton,	15 seers to a	13 0 0
	B'bay Maund	
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	12 0 0
Ditto do. 3 do.	do. do.	11 0 0
Salt petre,	per Bag	20 0 0
Gummes,	per 100	17 0 0
Benjamin 1 sort,	per Surat Maund	20 0 0
	of 40 seers or	
	37½ lb.	
Ditto Europe market,		40 0 0
Ghee Caranchy,	per Surat Maund	9 2 0
Wheat Jamboor,	per C. of 8 Parah	28 0 0
Gram Surat,	per do.	24 0 0
Paddy,	per Moora	25 0 0
Cocoanut Oil,	per B'bay Maund	2 0 0
Jengely do.	per do.	3 2 0
Pepper Tellichery,	per C. of 4 Robins	120 0 0
Batacole,	ditto	130 0 0
Ditto Eastern,	per do. of 21 maunds	110 0 0
Cardamums 1 sort,	per Surat Maund	60 0 0
	of 42 seers	
	at 40 to 50	
Sandal Wood 1 sort,	pieces to a C. of	160 0 0
	21 Mds. or 588 lb.	
Ditto 2 do.	70 and 80 do. do.	130 0 0
Ditto 3 do.	do. do.	110 0 0
Beetennut white Malay,	per Surat Candy	40 0 0
	of 21 Maunds	
Coir Laccadavie,	per C. of 21 Mds.	65 0 0
Copra New,	per do. of 4 Robins	24 0 0
Dammer Malacca Raw,	per Surat Candy	25 0 0
	of 22 Maunds	
Ditto boiled,		30 0 0
Sago,	per Maund	3 0 0
Quick Silver,	per Surat Maund	47 0 0
Vermillion,	per Bundle	1 2 0
Camphor China,	per Maund of 42	24 0 0
	seers nominal	
Tin in large slab,	per Maund 40 seers	13 2 0
Tutenague,	per Surat Maund	9 0 0
Elephants teeth Europe,	per do. do.	55 0 0
Nutmegs,	per pound	4 2 0
Mace,	per pound	6 2 0
Cassia,	do. do.	0 1 0
Coffee Mocha,	per Surat Maund	14 0 0
	of 44 seers	
Ditto Java,	ditto	8 0 0
Ditto Bourbon,	do. do.	10 0 0
Almonds,	per do. do.	5 2 0
Kismisses,	do. do.	4 0 0
Hing Europe Market,	per Surat Maund	12 0 0
	of 44 seers	
Brimstone,	per 22 Surat Mds.	75 0
Cochineal,	or 1 Candy	
Saffron, Free of Oil,	per pound	13
Iron Swedish,	per do.	
Ditto English,		